

# Honolulu Star-Bulletin

RILEY H. ALLEN

EDITOR

SATURDAY FEBRUARY 15, 1913

It is the poor who help the poor. — Edwin Pugh.

## KEEP GRAFT OUT OF IT

Representative-elect J. S. Kalakela has laid himself open to grave charges by his handling—for a fee—of claims for losses to owners of banana trees while at the same time the legislature is preparing to pass on a bill to reimburse the owners for these losses during the anti-mosquito campaign of 1911. Kalakela is asserted to be charging not only a notarial fee for listing the claims on sworn statements, but a special fee for his own services as a sort of attorney for claimants.

He may be doing it unknowingly, but this is hardly credible. Certainly if he is ignorant of the legal and ethical points involved he has no right to sit as a representative of the people in the lawmaking body of the territory.

Outside of the gross violation of good faith he has committed by "working up" claims that he himself will have to pass upon later, there is an important question as to the taking of the notarial fee. It is explained that his wife as a notary public is witnessing the papers. Investigations by this paper yesterday indicated that Kalakela himself examined claimants and made out the papers, and if the signature of the notary public was not his own, it was affixed in the most perfunctory manner by another. Certainly "Jack" gets the fee, though in accordance with law he is stated to have resigned as a notary public on becoming a legislator.

The Democratic party cannot afford to overlook this breach of good faith,—which is a mild term for what Kalakela is doing. Many representatives of the party were elected to office on platforms of economy, fair-dealing and specific promises to promote beneficial legislation. The territory has regarded the Democrats as likely to be very valuable in this legislature, even though in the minority. But if the Democratic caucus stands for acts such as these of Kalakela's, it will not convince the territory that the party deserves elevation to power.

Meanwhile, in order to keep greedy and unscrupulous fingers out of the territorial treasury, it would be a good thing for the legislature to put a "trider" or something of the kind on the appropriation bill making it a felony for any member of the legislature to help promote banana claims. Unless the legislature takes some radical steps, there will be a saturnalia of petty graft that will shock the territory.

## MADERO'S TOLERANCE COSTLY

A good deal of Madero's troubles in Mexico may be laid at the door of his own mildness of character and a tolerance which at times amounts to indecision. More than half of the leaders in the revolt against him are men whom he once had in his power but declined to put where they could do him no more harm.

The most prominent example of this is Felix Diaz, the nephew of the deposed president, Porfirio Diaz. The young nephew headed an uprising against Madero only a few months ago, was easily captured and was sentenced to death as a traitor. In spite of the pleadings of his own cabinet, Madero intervened and by using his influence to the utmost, saved his enemy from hanging. After a short imprisonment Diaz was released and immediately began plotting against Madero again. An argument which he used effectively to bring the Zapatistas to his standard was that Madero had been afraid to punish him because as president Madero would not risk stirring up popular sentiment by executing the nephew of his arch-enemy, old Porfirio. Within a month after young Diaz was released he had the nucleus of a new rebel army.

Madero's nature is just the opposite of ex-President Porfirio's. The grim old warrior, who had made and kept his position by liberal use of the sword, never trusted a man whom he had ever known to betray a sentiment opposed to his own. He kept federal troops scattered in every province. Madero, announcing a program of progress, signaled his accession to the presidency by withdrawing most of the federal troops from the provinces and leaving even the most turbulent states guarded only by the local police organizations. The consequence has been the guerrillas have flourished as never before, and there have been a dozen rebel leaders in every state. Madero's trustfulness has been abused by plotting Mexicans who cared for nothing but their own ambitions.

Francisco Madero came into office with the

opportunity for a brilliant career. He goes out of office regarded as a weakling.

Francisco de la Barra, spoken of for provisional president, has acted in a similar capacity before, once bridging over a gap left vacant when the elder Diaz was beaten. De la Barra is a polished statesman and has considerably more firmness of character than has Madero.

Yet there is no certainty that he can bring Mexico into anything like order. The situation calls for some strong hand backed up by a strong military force. Intervention by the United States is not distant.

## STATE AID FOR COLLEGES

Hawaii's appropriations for institutions of higher education are small indeed compared to those of most of the states. A bulletin just issued by the United States bureau of education brings some interesting facts along this line, particularly timely in view of the approach of the legislature and the demands that will be made upon its funds by territorial schools.

A total working income of approximately \$35,000,000 was received by eighty-seven state universities and other state-aided institutions of higher education during the past year. Of this amount the United States government contributed about \$5,000,000 and the state \$18,000,000. Most of these institutions do not have large endowment funds, as many private colleges and universities have, but their regular current income from public appropriations represents a definite capitalization of about \$400,000,000.

The year's income passed the two-million mark in the case of three state universities. The University of Illinois had an income during 1911-12 of \$2,363,711; the University of Minnesota \$2,682,499; and the University of Wisconsin \$2,122,297. Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., which is technically a private institution but receives state and federal aid, reported total receipts of over three million dollars with a net income available for current expenses of about a million and a half.

Several other state-aided institutions are in the million-dollar-income class. These include the University of Michigan, which had an income of \$1,343,057; Ohio State University, with \$1,011,571; and the University of California, with \$1,711,393. The latter had an additional half-million from private benefactions. The state of Iowa supports several institutions of college and university rank with a combined income of over two million dollars.

Some of the states are exceedingly generous to their colleges and universities, and in such cases the national government's contribution is only a small fraction of the total. Illinois meets the government's \$80,000 with nearly two million dollars from state funds, and there are several other states that are similarly open-handed. Most of the states give to higher education a greater sum than they receive from the United States government.

Supervisor Petrie and his road committee will confer a general favor by rushing the work on Kalakaua avenue. Next Friday morning one of the biggest features of Carnival Week will take place at Waikiki and something like eight hundred autos will try to drive along Kalakaua avenue in an hour or two. Half of the avenue is being repaired, and of this half a stretch of several hundred yards has still to be completed. It can be completed and the entire eastern side of the avenue opened to traffic if the supervisors want to put some real energy on the job. Do they?

This is about the time of year when the insurgent House members are going to give Speaker Holstein a good licking. And in less than a week most of them declare unflinching allegiance and begin prospecting for a good committee position.

Of course all the legislators hate to see Kauai get separated from the fat jobs, but most of them are willing to take a hand in the separating.

Now that Floral Parade days are coming we will have to stop the Balkan war and put the soft pedal on the Mexican revolution.

Members of both house and senate are scrambling for the privilege of introducing the women's suffrage bill.

If the present legislature doesn't take care, there is going to be a direct primary law passed.

Madero probably didn't know it was loaded when he took it.

## LETTERS ON TIMELY TOPICS

[The Star-Bulletin invites free and frank discussion in this column on all legitimate subjects of current interest. Communications are constantly received to which no signature is attached. This paper will treat as confidential signatures to letters if the writers so desire, but cannot give space to anonymous communications.]

### THE SHREDDING AND DESICCATING JUICE EXTRACTION PROCESS.

Editor Honolulu Star-Bulletin.

Sir:—We hear very little about the above process notwithstanding it is said to be beyond the experimental stage and will soon be put on a commercial basis. This process is said to be one of the greatest improvements ever made in the sugarcane industry. By it the by-products are said to become as valuable as the sugar, while the cost of manufacture is but very slightly increased. This new process does away with the 12-roller mill, and needs only a shredder to take its place. Briefly stated, it works as follows: After being shredded, the cane is dried to a low water content, boiled, shipped to a central factory and the sugar extracted by diffusion.

"The contents of the cane are found to be 70 per cent water, 16 per cent

saccharine, 12 per cent cellulose, of two kinds, and a certain amount of inter-cellulose matter."

It is the large amount of cellulose that is made available by this process which makes the improvement, and which, it is said, is of more value than the sugar itself. The cellulose from the fiber produces a high-grade paper stock, and that from the pith a cellulose so low in ash that it takes the place of cotton in the manufacture of celluloids and nitro-cellulose combinations. It also makes a non-conducting artificial ebony wood. Besides this there is a waxlike substance, or content, and a number of other substances that promise to add largely to the value.

One hundred per cent of the sugar is extracted by this method, which is a great gain over old methods. It also has the advantage of making white granulated sugar by a single process. This great discovery will seem to offset the low price of sugar and even the loss of the duty on sugar.

The name of the discoverer of this new process is G. W. McMillen, Platon, Ont., and he has been experimenting along these lines for the last eight years, and at last his untiring efforts have been crowned with complete success. Yours truly,

GEO. OSBORNE.

## 28,000 TONS OAHU ESTIMATE

(Continued from Page 1)

Securities on hand as at January 1, 1913, amounted to \$408,393.71. Sinking fund disbursements were \$255,558.06.

A special report relative to the Waialae Water Co., Ltd., is made by the treasurer, which begins with a statement of the decision of the Oahu Sugar Co. to issue new bonds to the amount of \$2,500,000 at 5 per cent and redeemable at 103 and continues as follows:

"Of the old bond issue of \$1,250,000.00, \$859,000.00 are still outstanding, which, figured at 103, will make a total of \$884,770.00, and, according to the terms of the trust deed, will not be redeemable until April 1st, 1918. Against this, however, the value of the securities now in the hands of the Trustees for the Bondholders, estimated at \$408,393.71, and the amount payable to the sinking fund of the company, in accordance with the trust deed for the past year of 1912, viz. \$30,195.44, or a total of \$438,589.14, is to be taken into consideration and deducted, leaving the amount of \$446,180.86, which will be taken from the surplus now in the treasury of the Oahu Sugar Co., Ltd., and deposited with the trustees for the bondholders for the sinking fund. As the trustees for the bondholders, however, have agreed to exchange bonds of the new issue for this amount, the same will be expended towards the construction of the water conduit."

"It is the intention of the board of directors of the company to offer to the holders of these bonds of the old issue, new bonds in proportion to their present holdings, and there is little doubt that the majority will avail themselves of the opportunity to secure this first-class investment, which will run from 12 to 25 years, and be redeemable in Honolulu at \$1,030.00, or at Bremen, Germany, at Marks 4,326.00."

"The present intention is to not issue the new bonds before the end of June, 1913, and then only in such amounts from time to time as may be necessary to carry on the construction work on the conduit."

Manager's Report.

Manager E. K. Bull in his report says that apart from the unfavorable climatic conditions, which prevailed throughout the greater part of the year, the past season has, on the whole, been a good one for the plantation. The crop ran considerably over the estimate, and the returns from sugar sales were satisfactory, although the average price obtained was not equal to that of the previous year. This year's crop has suffered greatly on account of the drought. The total rainfall for the year was 12.62 inches, the lowest on record since the inception of the plantation. For the eight months from March to November the precipitation was only 3.69 inches, or an average of 0.45 inch per month. The pumps were kept running up to their full capacity until the beginning of December, when at last there was rain sufficient to stop them for a few days, after a continuous run of fully nineteen months.

Harvesting the crop of 1912 was begun on December 5, 1911, and finished on August 16, 1912. It was milled from 955.20 acres plant, 3034.07 long ratoon and 429.38 short ratoon cane, a total area of 4418.65 acres. The yield

was 33,252.88 tons sugar, which, together with 219,695 tons manufactured from cane bought from outside plantations brought the total output up to 33,472.475 tons, exceeding the estimate given in last year's report by 2472.475 tons. The quality of the cane juices was very good, and equal to that of the previous season. The average yield was 7.35 tons sugar per acre, requiring an average of only 6.83 tons of cane per ton of sugar. The highest yield was from 355 acres of plant cane, which gave 10.35 tons sugar per acre. Excellent work was done in the factory; the extraction was good, and the losses in manufacture less than during any previous season.

For the crop of 1913 there are 626.87 acres of irrigated plant cane, 63.93 unirrigated plant cane, 3279 irrigated long ratoon cane, 48.30 unirrigated long ratoon and 256.20 irrigated short ratoon cane, making a total area of 4274.30 acres.

"This crop has been seriously affected by the drought which prevailed throughout almost the entire season. The cane is short and considerably lighter in growth than usual; the juices, so far, have been comparatively low, owing to the rain which fell during last December, and which had a detrimental effect on the ripening of the cane. The estimate for this crop is 28,000 tons sugar, and from the returns obtained from the fields already harvested, there is little prospect that this estimate will be exceeded."

The harvesting and milling of this crop was commenced on the 9th of last December, and to date (January 30th), 6,000 tons of sugar have been manufactured and shipped."

For the crop of 1914 there are now under cultivation 4453.46 acres, of which 3622.19 are irrigated long ratoons. "Although the weather has been dry," says Mr. Bull, "the young cane looks very promising, showing a good stand, in healthy, vigorous condition, and should, with favorable weather from now on, give a good yield in 1914."

The total area for the 1915 crop will be about the same as that for 1914.

The total expenditures for the year for permanent improvements and replacements, including two assessments aggregating \$150,000 paid on the stock of the Waialae Water Co., amounted to \$252,783.65. Most of the expenditure was on the mill. Twenty-one new dwellings for laborers have been built, and numerous enlargements and improvements made to old houses. A new reservoir with a capacity of nine million gallons has been built at Waipio, and the reservoir of Hooeae enlarged to more than double its original capacity. Beyond replacing four boilers at pumping station No. 6, there are no unusual expenditures contemplated for this year.

Mr. Bull concludes his report with the following description of the great water project which is going to add three thousand acres to the cultivated area of Oahu Plantation:

"The most important transaction consummated by this company during the past year, was the acquisition of all the water rights of the Waialae, Waikane, Waianu and Kahana streams on the Koolau side of this island, together with all the necessary rights of way for tunnels and ditches through which it is intended to convey the water from these streams, to the lands of this company. The organization of the Waialae Water Company, for the purpose of developing these water sources, was recently completed, and work on the proposed aqueduct will soon be commenced, under the supervision and supervision of Mr. H. K. Bishop, C. E., who has been engaged as engineer in charge."

"The minimum aggregate flow of

## SOUVENIR JEWELRY

Articles of silver, gold and enamel manufactured in our own workshop.

Novel and beautiful designs —strictly Hawaiian.



WICHMAN & CO.,  
Leading Jewelers

water from the above mentioned streams, in the driest season is about fifty million gallons per 24 hours. The proposed aqueduct will have a capacity of from 100 to 125 million gallons per day. It will be about 14 1/4 miles long, involving 10 miles of tunnel, 3 1/4 miles of open ditches, all concrete lined, and 1 1/4 miles of steel syphon pipes, and will deliver the water at an elevation of 650 feet. The longest tunnel pier-

ing the Koolau mountain range, will be 14,257 feet long; it is estimated that it will take three and one-half years to complete the work.

Miss Evelyn Carter Carrington, the actress, was discharged from the "Firely Company" because she was too beautiful for the part assigned to her. She sued Hammerstein for her salary and won.

## BEAUTIFUL HOME FOR \$4500

Charming, modern bungalow, beautifully situated, with highly improved garden and lawn. Ground consists of two lots. The house is on one lot, so the other can be sold if desirable. Consult us immediately for particulars and terms.

## TRENT TRUST CO., LTD.

## HIGH GRADE BREAD and CRACKERS LOVE'S BAKERY

## Our Tableware

Will bear comparison with any other on the market  
Our Prices the Lowest

Vieira Jewelry Co., Ltd. 115 Hotel St.  
Popular Jewelers

## Henry Waterhouse Trust Co., Limited.

We have Sold \$45,000 Worth of Property in Kaimuki since the first of the year.

\$45,000.00 in 45 days averages \$1,000.00 a day—and that's going some.

Only a few lots remaining in Ocean View and Palolo Hill.

### Prospective Buyers Take Notice!

that these lots are 75x150—11,250 square feet, more than twice the area of the cheaper 50-foot lots.

We now have for sale in this district:

House, Lot and Furniture, Park avenue .....	\$2700
House, one and one-half acres, Fifth Avenue .....	\$2350
1 acre, Tenth Avenue, Kaimuki .....	\$ 600
3 lots, Ocean View, Kaimuki .....	\$1450
1 Lot, corner Fifteenth and Maunaloa Ave .....	\$ 600
1 Lot corner Fifteenth Avenue .....	\$ 575
5 acre tract, Palolo Hill, per acre .....	\$ 500

Henry Waterhouse Trust Co.  
Limited,  
CORNER FORT AND MERCHANT STREETS

## For Sale

COLLEGE HILLS—2 choice residence lots 13,500 sq. ft. each .....	\$1250
OCEAN VIEW—Modern home with all conveniences .....	\$8500
New Bungalow, excellent view .....	\$7000
WHELMINA RISE—5-room Bungalow .....	\$3000
KAIMUKI—Modern 4-room house, large grounds .....	\$4500
WAIKIKI—Choice building lot, 7200 sq. ft. .....	\$1750
PAWAA—Modern 1 1/2 story house .....	\$4000
"Fine building lot 12,381 sq. ft. .....	\$2000
PUNAHOU—6-room house and cottage .....	\$6000
1 1/2 story modern cottage .....	\$4500
Modern 5-room bungalow .....	\$4800
PALAMA—3-bedroom house and lot .....	\$1750
PACIFIC HEIGHTS—Choice home .....	\$8000
WAIALAE TRACT—Several choice lots and acreage.	

GUARDIAN TRUST CO., Ltd.,  
SECOND FLOOR, JUDD BUILDING